

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

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ARBITRATION NEXT.

From the despatches received by way of Yokohama, it is apparent that the troubles between Japan and this country are cutting both ways. While it is generally supposed—whether advisedly or not, we cannot say—that the immigration business has played a part in hurrying along the annexation treaty, it seems reasonably clear that Japanese claims upon Hawaii may cause more or less delay in the progress of the treaty. The information is such that we cannot believe the public remarks of Count Okuma regarding the attitude of the United States were made without due consideration of the correspondence that has passed between the Japanese and American Governments.

In view of the friendly relations between the United States and Japan it seems hardly probable that the United States will give no weight to the Japanese request that annexation be delayed until the present difficulties are settled. If it were not for the present complications we are not inclined to believe Japan would enter the protest, since with other nations it has recognized the practical American suzerainty over Hawaii and the manifest outcome of such a policy.

We appreciate the difficulty of predicting the future policy of either the United States or Japan, being removed from the telegraphic centers and thus unable to watch the developments day by day, at the same time we believe the duty of the hour is to settle the Japanese affair. It is very easy to say the matter should be settled, and another matter to settle it. Today we can see no signs of yielding on the part of either of the contestants. After several weeks devoted to diplomatic correspondence we find both Hawaii and Japan asserting, "We are right and we cannot sacrifice national dignity and honor—We will not give in." The question at stake is complex and with the different opinions given by diplomatic lawyers the public is very much at sea on the legal merits of the problem. But leaving the popular views aside, when two nations cannot agree two avenues of settlement are always open—war or arbitration. Hawaii cannot go to war and neither Japan or the United States desire to get mixed up in warlike proceedings. The only satisfactory avenue leading to prompt settlement is to submit the issues at stake to the decision of disinterested parties—to arbitration. Already the Japanese papers have suggested the probability of such measures being taken. We here can appreciate that a settlement out of court is next to impossible, and in order to continue international friendship the board of final appeal must be called upon. The Government of Hawaii and the Japanese representatives are honest in their desire to reach an amicable understanding. They have found out that there is no disposition to "give and take." Common sense, diplomatic courtesy and international friendship all point to the international law court with the understanding that the contending parties will abide by the decision. If Hawaii suggests arbitration, its honesty of purpose would be clearly and absolutely demonstrated and we cannot believe that Japan would scorn the modern emblem of peace on earth and international friendship. Whether the United States will stand behind Hawaii to strengthen the backbone of its contention may

be a question, but there is no doubt of the American policy when an appeal is made to the decision of those beyond the influence of national prejudice. We have Venezuela for a precedent and the further assurance that civilized nations do not go to war in these days when there is peaceful method of escape.

Taking into consideration all the possibilities and all the probabilities there is one and only one course for Hawaii to follow and that leads directly to the court of arbitration.

ANNEXATION NEWS.

The news by the Mariposa regarding annexation is such as might have been expected. The treaty was submitted to the Senate by the President, it was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and will be favorably reported. A sub-committee was listening to arguments upon the matter, and consideration by the Senate is likely to be deferred till December, at the regular session.

Among the items of interest, a poll of the members seems to indicate a reasonable certainty of the requisite two-thirds vote, to confirm. It is not likely that much, if any amendment will be proposed. If any is made, it will require further reference to the signatory parties. It is, however, so simple that amendments are not likely. It will be approved, or fail of confirmation, as it stands. Nor is it unlikely that final action may be had at this session. The Tariff bill must be disposed of in some manner, and the sugar schedule is so intimately linked with the subject, that a desire to finally settle that question may induce the Senate to consider, and dispose of annexation.

ANNEXATION AND JAPAN.

The position of the Japanese in this affair is most singular. It appears that some sort of protest against the annexation of Hawaii by the United States, was filed with the Secretary of State, when the Treaty was under consideration. As far as can be learned, the protest was directed against the principle as a whole, not against annexation at this time. Just what right Japan has to be saved, or what is imperiled, is not easy to see. The inevitable tendency of Hawaii towards annexation to the United States, has long been recognized by European powers, and none of them will offer objections to the consummation so near at hand.

It is the more singular, because Japan has taken such pains to deny with emphasis, all intentions or pretensions of her own. This protest and Japan's present attitude would appear to conflict with all former statements. The truth probably is, that while denying all intention to take possession of Hawaii, there has been a lurking desire for foreign extension, and the check given by European intervention at the close of the Chinese war only intensified the well known popular desire to extend this way and take in Hawaii.

JAPAN AND HAWAII.

We took occasion in a recent issue to speak of the attitude of the newspaper press in Japan, on the Hawaiian question. There seems to be some reason to believe, that the continuance of the present ministry may be limited with maintaining a vigorous policy toward Hawaii. But it is still extremely unlikely that anything more than a demonstration in force will ever be done. In the first place, there is no occasion for even that. If Japan desires it, she can have at any time, a full and clear statement of the Hawaiian case, and that will probably convince her statesmen that we are within the lines of law and the treaty, which is a part of our law. Not

asking for our case seems to indicate a lack of desire for the details. If it is the desire to find a pretext for action against Hawaii, upon which a demonstration might be justified, the proper course is being pursued, for it is just as true now, as ever, that one story is good till the other is told, and so far only the Japanese side is before that government.

It is not a new and sudden movement on our part. The Habeas Corpus proceedings last November, clearly enough indicated the desire and intention of Hawaii to restrict and control an immigration which was becoming formidable.

On the other hand, any interference by Japan in quarters that the whole world regards as peculiarly in the province of the United States, is likely to produce strained relations with that government, and Japan cannot afford to alienate any friends in view of her coming conflict with Russia. It is certain that such a conflict will come in the future, and though it may be somewhat distant, no far sighted statesman will do anything now to render her position less secure with America.

A number of the passengers, who left Wednesday in the outgoing steamer Australia, went as delegates to the annual meeting of the Christian Endeavor Association, which is to be held in San Francisco during the present month. Last year the annual convention was in Washington, and was attended by over 50,000 members from almost every country on the globe. Some idea of the large crowd that was drawn together, may be gathered from the fact that the daily meetings filled three large tents and also thirty churches in each of which meetings were held daily, and able speakers were provided. Probably no such convention has ever before been held in any country. At that time, the Secretary reported that the number of separate associations, including those in all foreign countries, was 46,125, and the number of active members enrolled exceeded 2,755,000. The following statement of the origin of this remarkable organization of Christian workers, which includes all sects, has been published and is probably correct: "Take it all and all, the world has seen nothing equal to this uprising of the Christian young people in the last quarter of the nineteenth century. No movement of the Christian Church has sprung into such magnitude in so short a time. Its genesis marks a new era in the progress of Christianity. The idea of Christian Endeavor, as it is now crystallized in this organization of Christian young people, was born in the fertile brain of the Rev. Francis E. Clark, D. D., then pastor of the Williston Congregational Church in Portland, Maine, now the honored head of the international organization. Dr. Clark, like all leaders in great reform movements, did not appreciate the power or tremendous possibilities of his Endeavor plan. In a little while after the introduction of the organization in his own church, other churches began to inquire about it, and demands came for copies of the model constitution, until he was compelled to organize for Endeavor extension. As is generally the case with great reforms, woman had a hand in launching this new enterprise. That the great movement of Methodism owes its origin to Susanna Wesley none will dispute; that the name of Mrs. Booth will always be linked with that of the General in the rise and development of the Salvation Army every one familiar with the history of that modern evangelistic movement will admit. So Mrs. Clark had an active part in organizing the little society which has grown to be the great Christian Endeavor movement of Christendom. Mrs.

Clark is still closely identified with the work of Endeavor, particularly that of the woman's department."

As yet, no reports have been received from London regarding the great celebration of Victoria's sixtieth anniversary as Queen, though today's steamer will bring them. A London paper of June 2 gives a synopsis of the various events which were to take place during June in connection with it, and among them it refers to the 22d in the following item, stating a circumstance not generally known regarding the house of commons: "The Queen's Day.—In commemoration of the Queen's Long Reign, it will be a holiday throughout the United Kingdom. Her Majesty will proceed in State from Buckingham Palace to St. Paul's Cathedral. The procedure adopted in 1887 to celebrate the fiftieth year of her Majesty's reign will be substantially followed. The celebration of ten years ago was itself unique. It was the first time that the Lower Chamber as representing the Commons of the country, had ever assembled to offer its thanksgiving on the occasion of the Jubilee of the Sovereign. Still more remarkable, therefore, will be the present service. As is well known, St. Margaret's, Westminster, is the special church of the House of Commons, and, with the exception of the Abbey and St. Paul's, it is the oldest foundation in London, dating back to the time of Edward the Confessor." From other sources, it is learned that, as the time for the Queen's Jubilee approached, the authorities were somewhat anxious as to the result. It was estimated that fully nine millions of people would be in London on the 22d of June. Orders had been issued forbidding the passage of vehicles in the streets, and an immense force of police had been engaged for the occasion, and every precaution taken to ensure perfect success for the grand pageant.

A gentleman well versed in Hawaiian affairs, now living in Washington, writes as follows, regarding some of the opinions held by diplomats at the American capital: "I hear that some of the young diplomats attached to the Foreign embassies here are much interested in the legal aspects of your difference with Japan, regarding treaty rights, and are studying the case. These young men believe that you will have to call on the United States to back you up in refusing to meet the obligations of a treaty, because you do not like it, and therefore, make yourselves sole judges in the matter. They believe that the Japanese will strictly follow European international law, and expect that this Government will support them or decline to interfere in any action taken by Japan, which does not touch the rights of the United States in Hawaii. Inquiries are made for the text of the correspondence, which will show the exact nature of the controversy. Probably your method of exercising your rights may cause embarrassment. The questions raised by your Government are said to be very interesting." Hawaii's policy may cause embarrassment and it may not be the verdict of an arbitration board would be readily accepted whatever the result.

Among the passengers who left yesterday were Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Farrington. Mr. Farrington has been the editor of this paper for the past three years, and was called home on account of the death of his father, who filled an important public office in his native state of Maine. Mr. Farrington senior made a visit to Honolulu a year ago in the hope of benefiting his failing health, but obtained, it seems, only temporary relief. During his service here as

editor, Mr. Farrington has won the respect and friendship of all who have had intercourse with him. It is not an easy matter for an editor of a daily political paper to pursue a policy acceptable to all, where there are so many conflicting opinions on every question that comes up for discussion, but, so far as we know, he has won the esteem and confidence of all his readers, and he leaves with the good wishes of his associates and acquaintances. It is barely possible that, on reaching San Francisco, Mr. Farrington may receive such advice from Portland, Maine, as will relieve him from going there; in which event, he may return here.

It is probably quite a fortunate thing, that the newspapers rarely represent the exact sentiments of a government, even when semi-official. If it were otherwise, we might expect a fleet of war vessels from Japan at any moment. It is extremely unlikely that the Japanese government is actuated by any other sentiment than a desire to maintain friendly relations with Hawaii, and it will be willing to arrange the recent difficulties upon terms honorable alike to little, powerless Hawaii as well as to itself. Japan is a powerful and victorious nation and it is not likely to seek a cause of difference if none exists. When that government learns the facts on our side of the case, it will no doubt give them due weight, and the froth and fume of the papers will drop from sight. Hawaii has not sought to make trouble. It has acted within what it believed its sovereign rights, and within the lines of its treaty obligations. Japan will recognize our rights, when it fully understands them.

The annual closing of the school year brings its customary exodus of teachers, graduates and pupils; and those who can provide the ways and means, seek in a foreign clime the bracing air, and change of scenery and associations which will best fit them to heartily resume their studies and labors when they return. Fortunately the Oceanic Company offers inducements to such, with the result that the Australia steamed away yesterday with as large a crowd of happy souls as ever left this port. It was a sight to see so many people covered with leis from head to foot, crowding every space on the decks of the good ship, as she swung off into the stream, "while the band played on" its familiar airs, which seem never to grow old or tiresome, though so often repeated. At no other port in the world are travelers sent off on an ocean voyage so gaily decked and in such a happy frame, as from this port on our Oceanic liners. And such a crowd to witness the start.

Madame Pele is a veritable fake. She shrugs her shoulders, and the earth trembles and quakes, from Cape Kalae to Cape Kumukahi in Kau, Hawaii. Then her keepers sound an alarm for an imposing display, which she makes or not, as she pleases. Occasionally she does fire up her old furnaces, and plays her antics. She is not yet dead—only sleeping. All are ready to welcome her return, and when she does come—as come she will—long may she remain to delight curious sight-seers, who never weary of her Plutonic exhibitions. But really, we need a cable to Hawaii almost as much as to the American shore.

The editor desires to express his appreciation of the kind comments of newspaper friends. In the two years and a half of work in this country he has found the newspaper men to be true friends and all round good fellows. He most cordially responds Aloha!

Kapiolani Park lots at auction tomorrow by James F. Morgan.

FRIENDLY TO HAWAII.

Judge Grubb's Visit to Honolulu Produces Good Result.

In August, 1895, Mr. Justice J. C. Grubb, of Delaware, visited Honolulu for one day, en route from Japan to San Francisco. He made the voyage from Yokohama to Honolulu with W. N. Armstrong. During the few hours he remained here he was entertained at lunch in the Pacific Club by President Dole, and a number of gentlemen were invited to meet him. After lunch Senator Rice took him, in his carriage, to many interesting spots, and drove him around the town, until the steamer left.

Mr. Justice Grubb received all the literature bearing our political questions and studied them carefully. On his return to Delaware he took pains to inform Senator Gray of that State of his personal observations among the "thieves and pirates" who had created a revolution here. As a leading Democrat and a personal friend of the Senator's, his testimony regarding the character of these men was of great value, as the Senator acted as the spokesman for President Cleveland in the Senate in his violent attack on the new Republic. Judge Grubb has also taken the trouble to fully inform the new Senator from Delaware, Mr. Kenney, about the Hawaiian situation.

The State of Delaware has just adopted a new constitution. Under it the Governor offered to Mr. Grubb the position of Chief Justice, but he declined the offer and took that of Associate Justice, which involved less work. Few men have visited Honolulu, who were in a position to do the effective work done by him, in the interests of Hawaii. A leading Democrat from the Southern part of the State said recently: "Since Judge Grubb saw the men in Honolulu, and told us about them, we have come to believe that annexation will not hurt us, though we don't take much stock in adding on new territory."

PEKING DELAYED.

Government Paid \$1,000 to Have Her Remain Over.

The City of Peking was delayed from her set time of sailing, Wednesday evening, until 10 a. m. yesterday, this to await dispatches from the Government. It was understood from the purser of the Peking that the sum of \$1,000 was paid by the Government for the detention of the steamer. She was to have sailed at 9 o'clock, but was further delayed until 10 o'clock. Just shortly before that time Alex. St. M. Mackintosh went aboard with a number of dispatches, and was followed by the Foreign Office messenger with two bundles of reports and pamphlets.

Is Not Interested.

Reference was made in this paper yesterday to the disbarment proceedings against two Hilo lawyers, which grew out of the ship Indiana scuttling case. In connection with this, Minister Sewall was named as the owner of the vessel. It transpires that Minister Sewall has no interest in the Indiana and took no part whatever in the investigation, nor did he make a request of this Government to have the matter inquired into.

Appointment Not Made.

The rumor that the commission of C. A. Brown as Secretary of the Legation at Washington had been signed was authoritatively denied by Minister Cooper last night. No one has been considered for the position and no commission has been made out.

There seems to be wholesale deserting from the big ships in port. The Arran has lost about seven men, and now the sailors of the Louisiana are catching the fever. Three deserted yesterday.

Can't Eat

This is the complaint of thousands at this season. They have no appetite; food does not relish and often fails to digest, causing severe suffering. Such people need the tonic of the stomach and digestive organs, which a course of Hood's Sarsaparilla will give them. It also purifies and enriches the blood, cures that distress after eating and

Internal Misery
Only a dyspeptic can know, creates an appetite, overcomes that tired feeling and builds up and sustains the whole physical system. It so promptly and effectively relieves dyspeptic symptoms and cures nervous headaches, that it seems to have almost "a magic touch."

Distress After Eating.
"I have been troubled with indigestion for some time. After eating anything that was sweet I was sure to experience great difficulty and distress. Last fall I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and am glad to say that my stomach trouble has entirely disappeared. I can now eat a hearty meal of almost any kind of food and have no trouble afterwards. Hood's Sarsaparilla has also cured me of nervous spells." JOHN H. HOSKINSON, Wheatland, Iowa. Such cures prove that

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. cures nausea, indigestion, biliousness, 25 cents.

Hood's Pills
HOBBON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.